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# Army Said to Be Using Military Personnel in Current

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Army is currently testing on military personnel at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland two drugs that can cause hallucinations, Representative Thomas J. Downey, democrat of Suffolk, said today.

Mr. Downey said that he had learned of the tests from Dr. M. Van Sim, chief of the clinical research division of the Army'e chemical warfare laboratories participated in a 12-year program that tested the halluciongen LSD on about 1,500 military personnel, the Army confirmed last week.

The Department of the Army said last week, howver, that the LSD experiments had ended in 1967. It said it was seeking people who had participated in the tests to determine whether they ha vehad adverse medical reactions.

Today, Mr. Downey reported, Dr. Sim disclosed that although the LSD tests had ended, the Army was testing on 55 military personnel at Edgewood two other drugs that can cause hallucinations.

Mr. Downey said that Dr. Sim had identified the drugs as scopolamine and atropine.

**Reason Is Unclear**

t was unclear why the Army was testing specifically these drugs. Drug experiments at Edgewood have been mainly to identify those that can disable enemy forces.

A spokesman for the Army denied that the two drugs were hallucinogens. He said that they were "fully licensed drugs used medically." He said he could not give further details on the tests or how they were being conducted.

Several independent medical sources said, however, that both drugs, if used in certain quantities, could produce hallucinations. There was no indication in what quantities the Army was using them.

Meanwhile, Mr. Downey's office was aiding a man who had served 20 years in the Air Force and said he had been given LSD at Edgewood in 1957. He said that a result, he had "flashbacks" and marital problems and had once contemplated suicide.

**Identify Is Withheld**

The man, whom reporters were permitted to interview, asked not to be identified because, he said, feared reprecus-

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sions in his current employment.

He said that he had volunteered for the LSD program while stationed at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. The forms he was issued, and still possesses, indicated that the army would inform him "thoroughly" about all procedures and "what can be expected during each test," he said.

In fact, he said, he was told only that the LSD might make him feel "high," as if he had been drinking.

The former airman said that after he had completed the tests, he had received a written commendation, which was inserted in his personnel file. He was disturbed to discover, he said, that his medical records contained no mention of the test or what drugs he had been given.

As a result, Mr. Downey said, when the man sought medical treatment in subsequent years, there was no documentation that he had had LSD.

**Rockefeller Cited C.I.A.**

Mr. Downey said that the man's statement did not match with the assertion of Dr. Sim that it was "routine" practice to include a description of all drugs administered in the subject's medical records. Dr. Sim has directed the program since the mid-nineteen-fifties, Mr. Downey said.

The out[illegible] test-ing of LSD [illegible] a report on an [illegible] led by Vice President Rockefeller into the Central Intelligence Agency disclosed that the agency had conducted LSD experiments on unsuspecting persons. The report said that one man had apparently committed suicide after having received LSD.

Last month the family of Frank R. Olson came forward and identified him, a former Army scientist, as the man who had received LSD.

Subsequently, several scientists and physicians reported that the Army, too, had experimented with LSD. The Department of the Army said. However, that all the subjects of the tests had been volunteers who had been warned they would receive a hallucinogenic drug.